

Early AM July 1, 1863

Gettysburg

Some of the Yankees had a new repeating rifle - SPENCER 7-SHOT model.

The Confederates approached Gettysburg with a force superior to Yankees in numbers. After awhile the Yankees retreated to a position south of Gettysburg to Cemetery Hill - Forming a reversed 'P' (or 'S') Culp's Hill on East Cemetery Hill North and South along Cemetery Ridge. The fight had cost the lives of hundreds on both sides, but the ones

in Blue had been paying for time needed  
for meade to bring up his whole army  
from the south around Tarrytown.

About supper time July 1, 1863 Gettysburg

Lee ordered Ewell to "attack the hill if practical" (i.e. Cemetery Hill - north end of Cemetery Ridge - closest to Gettysburg)

Gen. Scott had gathered what was left of the Blue troops on Cemetery Hill. Ewell decided to wait for reinforcements from Johnson's Division and for Lee to make up a definite order - not a discretionary one. Meantime, the sun set  
night fighting was popular

with either side during the Civil War,  
so both sides used the night of July 1  
to pull up reserves.

Mead's line was strung out  
about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. He was risking his  
whole defense on a single line. No  
outposts - no reserve position to fall  
back on

Early AM July 2, 1863

Lt. Gen. George Longstreet hustled  
up to Lee. They hosed over what to  
do. Meade was calling up reinforcements  
all the time. Finally Lee pulled rank  
and pushed Ewell & Longstreet into  
position. Ewell's intent was to make  
nuisance attacks on Culps Hill, Cemetery  
Hill & Cemetery Ridge. Longstreet was to  
make main push to the south to the left  
flank of the Rebels by Big & Little Round

tops. The Union troops had moved down off  
the Round Tops NW to the Peach Orchard.  
misup of orders left Round Tops unprotected

8 AM July 2, 1863

Made with a staff-officer and orderly  
rode forth on a vent to his right wing.  
Schurz said "This simple, bold, serious soldier  
with his business-like air did inspire confidence

4 P.M. July 2, 1863

Longstreet finally charged with about 5000 men into the Union line at the Peach Orchard. For next 2 hrs ea. side gave & retok ground. The wheatfield

South east of the Peach Orchard changed hands 6 times. So many died on the Rose farm that Mr. Rose had to sell the farm & move out.

Longstreet's first drive cracked the Union line. Reserves from the Union lines



arrived just in time to cover the Round  
Tops. A Union engineer named <sup>WARREN</sup>  
had wandered up to the TOPS to look over  
the battleground below. Much to his  
surprise he was alone. He galloped back  
to General Meade who sent reserves, just in  
time.

Ewell to the north - made some attacks  
but not in coordination with Longstreet's  
And none to the center of the Union line

Sunset and men on Round Tops  
stopped the battle for this day. Longstreet  
lost nearly half his men that day.

Afternoon  
July 2, 1863

By the afternoon of July 2, 1863, Lee and Meade had their whole forces in the field, Lee mustering 70,000; Meade 93,000 less the losses of the 1<sup>st</sup> day. The armies were about 1 mi apart, the Confederates occupying the eminence known in form called Seminary Ridge, whilst the Federals were posted in a convex line on Cemetery Ridge - a position admirably adapted for defense, Meade decided to await

attack.

Longstreet differed with Lee about attacking.  
He began his attack in the afternoon July 2.  
The rest of the Union Army, the 6th Corps was  
arriving after a march of 32 miles in 17 hours.

The Confederate assaults had been so futile  
Meade claimed the victory.

In night of July 2, it appeared Union  
had lost 90,000 men. Meade told Gibbon: Lee has  
attacked both our wings. If he attacks tomorrow  
it will be in your front.

Jul 1-3, 1863

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: Gettysburg, Pa.

Union Meade

w 90,000

lost 23,000

defeated Lee

w 180,000

lost 20,450

Early Am July 3

Gettysburg

Fighting on the Union right  
Longstreet remonstrated with Lee: insurmountable  
difficulties - steep hills

from 11 AM till 1 PM there was enormous shelling  
Suddenly from Confederate side 2 signal guns in  
quick succession. A bombardment from  
150 Canon commenced and was replied  
to by 80 guns. The Confederate fire was chiefly  
concentrated upon the 2nd Corps where  
Hancock had resumed command, but it did

little damage, Hancock inspired his men with  
courage and determination. Meade gave order to  
Cease Cannon fire. Longstreet could not give the order to  
Pickett; then Pickett's charge - formed line, 15,000  
& marched forward over the mile. The Union Artillery  
was ready & opened fire at 700 yards & continued to close  
quarters. The slaughter was terrible, but they pressed on.  
Now the Union infantry opened fire. The line held  
until about 20 paces of the wall when it recoiled  
under the terrific fire that poured into the ranks.  
General Armstrong rushed forward, seen the confed flag  
planted at the wall & fell wounded. Fighting became  
hand to hand. The Confederates (what left) threw down their  
arms as if they knew the battle was lost. Many surrendered.  
Some fled back across the field back to Seminary Ridge.

July 3, 1863

1912 Dates J-BK

### VICKSBURG

During the Civil War, Vicksburg on the Miss. R. was a valuable stronghold of the Confederates and General Grant spent much of ~~the~~ his time during 1862 and 1863 planning its capture. Repeated attempts were made without success; the fortress seemed impregnable. Finally by calling for reinforcements from the North and cutting off every avenue of supply

and help to the City, Grant was prepared to begin the siege in earnest.

For weeks the investment was kept up with uninterrupted firing from the Federal ships. There was great loss in Vicksburg from exploding shells, disease & lack of food. When the supply of provisions had been exhausted the people could hold out no longer and on July 3, 1863 Vicksburg capitulated. On July 4 the Union Army took formal possession of the city; 37,000 prisoners, 172 cannon and 60,000 muskets were surrendered.



Early  
July 3, 1863

He gave the order. "See that clump of trees there in the center. That's where we'll hit, and all divisions at once."

Major General George Pickett's division of Longstreet's Corps was chosen to lead the charges.

After 2 hours of cannonading on the Union line. Pickett and the two other divisions jumped off at 3 P.M.

15,000 men formed a long grey line

came across the fields. To aim at  
the clump of woods, the Rebels on the  
north had to angle to the south, while  
those in the south had to angle toward  
the north, thus making a funnel. Thus  
the flanks were exposed to enemy fire  
withering fire - with no place to hide.

The concentration point was too small  
The Union troops on both sides of the  
funnel came forward & continued murderous  
fire. The union line in the center was broken  
by Gen. L. A. ARMISTEAD. His brigade had been  
able to charge straight across the field.

July 3, 1863

### High Water Mark

When Gen. L. A. Armistead put his hand on the barrel of a Union Cannon, in the little clump of trees, there was only 150 Rebels left out of 15,000. The Union line quickly closed upon the 150 invaders and Armistead was shot dead with his hand still on the Cannon he'd captured.

Government statistics are a little hazy, due to such a large number of

men on both sides being listed as "missing"  
In 1864 - State of Penna. appointed Samuel  
Weaver to supervise reburial of on the  
Gettysburg field. By his actual count  
men under him dug up and reburied  
3,512 Union soldiers and just a little  
over 7,000 Confederate.

Lee didn't tell his commanders how or on  
what formation to attack. The target he  
chose was too small for a force so large

July 4, 1863

In words of Meade

the Confederates "awaited one day expecting that flushed with success, I would attack them when they would play their old game of shooting us from behind trees & rocks"

"Under cover of the night & heavy rain Lee began his retreat. Meade followed

July 1863

## GETTYSBURG

Decisive battle of the world (1863) also of Amer. Civil War. General Meade with 90,000 Federals fought 3 days with 80,000 Confederates and after vacillating furiously for 2 days, on the 3rd day forced the Confederates to retreat. It was practically the beginning of the end of the War. The "unity" of the States and the emancipation of the Slaves were

ensured, and recession rendered a  
dead issue. Victory stopped the  
Confederates' daring invasion of  
the North. And to <sup>the</sup> end the war the  
South was always on the defensive.  
The losses included both Armies  
were 5,664 killed, 27,206 wounded  
10,584 captured or missing  
after 3 days fighting

10:30 AM July 4, 1863

Pemberton, thinking he could not repel the assault on Vicksburg that Grant had prepared gave up Vicksburg the number of prisoners taken 29,491, while the Confederate loss up till that time had probably reached 10,000 moreover, 170 Cannons and 50,000 small arms were captured. The muskets being of an improved make recently obtained



from Europe, were used to replace the inferior  
arms of many regiments in the Union Army.  
Grant's loss in the whole Campaign  
was 9362

Nov 19, 1863

Gettysburg Address  
eminent speech delivered  
by Pres. Abraham Lincoln at  
dedication of national cemetery  
at Gettysburg battlefield.

Nov 19, 1863

Approximately 5,000 people  
appeared at the dedication  
of the Civil War Battlefield  
at Gettysburg and heard  
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

After  
July 4, 1863

When the news of the victory reached  
Port Hudson, the Confederate commander  
surrendered it to general Banks who  
had invested it with his army.